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A
S E R M O N,

Preached before HIS GRACE

CHARLES Duke of *Richmond*,

Lenox, and *Aubigny*,

P R E S I D E N T;

AND THE

G O V E R N O R S

OF THE

LONDON INFIRMARY,

In GOODMAN'S-FIELDS,

FOR THE

RELIEF of all Sick and Diseased Persons, especially
MANUFACTURERS, and SEAMEN in MERCHANT-
SERVICE, &c.

AT THE

Parish Church of *St. Lawrence-Jewry*,

On THURSDAY, *March 20*, 1745-6.

By the Right Reverend Father in God,

MATTHEW, ^{Hutton} Lord Bishop of BANGOR.

Published at the Request of the PRESIDENT and GOVERNORS.

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[Price SIX-PENCE.]

SEYMOUR

Presented before His Grace

CHARLES, Duke of Richmond

THE LORDS OF THE

COMMONS

LONDON

IN THE

YEAR 1841

BY

JOHN SEYMOUR

OF THE

BAR

AT THE

BAR

 LUKE, CHAP. xvi. VERS. 20, 21.

*And there was a certain Beggar
named Lazarus, which was laid at
his Gate full of Sores ; And desi-
ring to be fed with the Crumbs
which fell from the rich Man's
Table.*

IT is not my Design to enter into any
Disquisition, about the Reality or Fiction
of the Story, whence the Words are
taken : My present Business is with the Moral
only, which is equally good and instructive,
whether the History be feigned or true ; and
with that Part of the Moral chiefly, which
relates to the Charity we are here met to sup-
port ; and is productive of the most equitable
Reasons to encourage, as well as the most
weighty Motives liberally to supply, this
Charity.

IN the History we have one Person represented in all the Pomp and Magnificence, that a State of Wealth and high Prosperity can give ; clothed in Purple and fine Linnen, and faring sumptuously every Day. We have another Person in the Text described in as low and forlorn a Condition, as human Nature can well be exposed to ; *a Beggar laid at the Rich Man's Gate full of Sores, and desiring to be fed with the Crumbs which fell from the Rich Man's Table ;* and, as I take it, more obliged to the Dogs for some little Mitigation of his Pain, than to any Succour he receiv'd from thence. Some Manuscripts which are follow'd by the vulgar Latin have it, & *nemo illi dabat* ; no one gave him even of the Crumbs ; but all agree, that *the Dogs came and licked his Sores.*

THE poor Man linger'd on his weary Life, 'till the last Period of it came and deliver'd him from all his Sufferings. The rich Man's Enjoyments were also cut short, by the inexorable King of Terrors. And well would it have been for him, had the same Period been put to his Existence : But the Change of Death only changed the Scene. The next Representation we have of him is in Hell, lifting up his Eyes amidst his Torments ; espying

pying *Lazarus* afar off in *Abraham's* Bosom, in a State of the highest Felicity and Comfort; and entreating *Abraham*, that *Lazarus* might be allow'd only to come to him, to dip his Finger in cold Water and cool his Tongue: But it was too late: There was a much more difficult Bar to pass, than the Walls or Gates of the Rich Man's Palace; which had separated them in Life; an impassable Gulph, which cut off the Possibility of any future Communication between them: And not only so, but in the Councils of Providence a Reason; the Force of which may easily be discerned by human Wit too, why the Brothers of the Rich Man should not have any special Warning given them of the Folly of a Life of Inhumanity, Voluptuousness, and Riot. *If they will not hear Moses and the Prophets, neither will they be persuaded, altho' one rose from the Dead.*

VERY Improving is the Instruction, and various the Uses we may make of this History: I doubt not, but you are before-hand with me in the Discovery of most of them: How ridiculous a Life spent in thoughtless Indolence, in mere Foppery and sensual Pleasure; how senseless the Sin of Infidelity, speculative or practical; how vain the Use of Riches or Grandeur,

Grandeur, if they are not applied either to the good Government, and preserving the Subordination of Society, or to the Benefit of those poor Wretches who stand in immediate want of Relief and Assistance : And how barbarous to neglect or overlook those, who are by Nature our Equals, only on Account of the accidental Distinctions, which the Goods of Fortune, as they are often term'd, have made in the World.

I SHALL beg your Attention only, whilst I enlarge a little upon the two last useful Topics ; which at the same Time they tend to dissuade us from following the Rich Man's Example in the Story, will greatly recommend the Examples of those great and good Men, who will bestow a Share of their Wealth, as well as Pains, in erecting and maintaining Infirmary Hospitals, for the Cure of the Sick and Wounded, of the Halt and Maimed, the Lame and Blind.

AND, First, How vain and unprofitable is the Use of Riches and Grandeur, if they are not applied either to good Government and preserving the Subordination of Society, or to the Benefit of those poor Wretches, who stand in immediate Need of our Relief and Assistance?

THE Advantages of Wealth and Honour, are indisputably great in the Hands of those, who have Address and Skill, as well as Inclination, to make a right Use of them. Upon these depend many real and solid Enjoyments of human Life; and altho' it is not in their Power to ward off all the Afflictions and Calamities incident to mortal Man; yet are they most useful Instruments to procure the best Means, under the Blessing of a good Providence, of softening our Cares, and taking off the Edge of our sharpest Sorrows and Afflictions. By these we are enabled to encourage Industry, to reward Ingenuity, to promote Arts and Sciences, and give Increase to every Invention that tends to improve and embellish human Life: By these Friendships are cemented; Alliances contracted, and Dependencies enlarged; upon which the Strength and flourishing State of every Community is founded: And by these the weak and poorest Members of the Commonwealth, the Oppress'd and Indigent, and all who labour under any casual or providential Distresses, may be reliev'd and made useful to the Publick.

BUT at the same time, that discreet Reflections will suggest the Benefit and Uses of a

State of Prosperity and Wealth ; yet it must be confess'd, that it is a State furrounded on every Side with Snares, and exposed to Temptations of such a Nature, as are the most apt to stifle the Admonitions of Prudence, and turn a deaf Ear to the crying Distresses of Men in very low Estate. Enticing Pleasures attend upon the Rich Man's Call, wherever he moves; Power and Popularity court his Ambition; sensual Delights solicit his depraved Appetites; and a Number of Parasites are ever at hand, by Flattery, and a Supply of Dainties, to add Fuel to the Fire, 'till his Substance is consum'd, or Life exhausted. And in Proportion as the Gratifications of Sense and Appetite prevail, his Reason, his better Part, will be neglected, 'till he is in Danger of forgetting the God who made him, and despising his poor Neighbour, who has a natural Right to his Charity and Compassion ; 'till he can neither listen to the Whispers of Conscience, suggesting what is his Duty to do, nor to her Reproof for the Violation of that Duty.

FROM Considerations of this Kind, Philosophers, the thinking and wisest Part of the Ancients (with some very few Exceptions) have generally allotted true Happiness to Men in the middle Rank and Stations of Life:

Hence

Hence old *Agur's* Wish, that he might have given him *neither Poverty nor Riches but be fed with Food convenient for him; lest he should either be full and forget God, or be poor and steal and take the Name of his God in vain.* And hence are we furnished with a Master-key, to open the full Purpose and Meaning of our Saviour in the History of the Text.

POSSESSION of Wealth, was not the Rich Man's Crime, any more than Poverty the Poor Man's Merit. The Patience and Resignation of *Lazarus*, and the Rich Man's Forgetfulness of God and his Religion, laid the Foundation of infinite Disparity in their future Retributions at the Hand of Providence: And according to these moral Differences only, are we to understand the Proportion, of their respective Torments, and Comfort to be regulated in that State, where all Inequalities were set Right.

Now if this, from a View of the whole Extent of Human Being, is a fair Representation of what we are to hope, and what to fear in the final Event of Things; what other Argument can be required against the Neglect, or Misapplication of the Talents committed to our Trust? What other Motive necessary to enforce a liberal and prudent Distribution

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of

of the good Things wherewith ourselves are blessed? Day after Day we are made sensible of the fleeting Condition of all sublunary Enjoyments, of the tottering State of Cities and whole Empires ; of the volatile Nature of Riches and Power, capriciously shifting Hands, and baffling the most artful Plans to perpetuate the Possession of them in the same Family, or even to secure their Continuance during the short Period of one single Life : And is it not the highest Folly then, to be over anxious to acquire, or over solicitous to encrease what we are not sure of enjoying a Year, a Month, a Day, an Hour ? Is it not Madness to apply, what we are sure must be of a very short Duration, to Uses pregnant with present Mischief, to be succeeded with endless Woe ? But to enter a little into the Reasonableness and Equity, as well as Advantage to ourselves, of making a right Use of the Wealth we are possess'd of —

Whoever considers the abundant Provision God has made of every Thing necessary to supply the Wants of his Creatures ; and the large Tracts of uncultivated Land remaining, ready, by the Help of a little Culture, Yearly to produce a vast Increase of Stores, must see that every Creature has a Right to as much

as will answer the necessary Calls of Nature to preserve his Being ; I may add, to preserve his Strength, to repair his Health, and give him some tolerable Degree of Joy and Comfort in his Existence. The natural Equality of the Human Species gives every Individual thus far an equitable Claim, which no Introduction of Property ought to violate ; nor Laws of Society abridge, except in Cases where Life and Liberty are justly forfeited, and exemplary Severity becomes necessary to secure the Ends of good Government. Thus far, therefore, our Charity becomes a Debt of Justice, and is indeed, in most civiliz'd Countries, considered as such, by making a legal Provision against any of the People perishing by the Extremities of Cold or Hunger, by the absolute Want of Food and Raiment. But how scanty in general are Provisions of this Nature ? How hard to regulate them according to the Objects Merit ? How impossible for Laws to foresee and provide for all the sudden Casualties, and unexpected Calamities incident to Strangers in a Land of Commerce, or populous Cities frequented by Inhabitants from every Corner of the Earth ? Cases of this Kind must daily arise, which it is out of the Reach of the best written Laws

sufficiently to provide for, and which give the Objects of them a kind of equitable Right to what we can spare out of our own Superfluities.

EVERY just Man will thus far think it his Duty to give a helping Hand, in Cases of this Nature : But every good and generous Man will go farther ; he will not confine his Liberality within the Bounds of rigid Justice ; he will look out for proper Objects of Compassion, upon which he may exercise his Mercy ; and in his general Oeconomy give them a constant Title to some Proportion of his Bounty. For by these Means only will he feel the humane Sentiments of his Heart compleatly gratify'd ; as well as a reasonable Subordination of Rich and Poor duly preserv'd, according to the Measures of Providence in the present unequal Distribution of the Good and Evil of Life.

AND, as from a View of the natural State of Things it appears highly reasonable, that so far *Equality be preserv'd by the Abundance of one becoming a Supply to another's Want ;* so are we by the Principles of Religion enjoin'd to do good to all Men ; to shew Mercy with Chearfulness, to put on Bowels of Mercy, to be kind and tender-hearted one towards another ;

other ; *to abound in the Grace of Liberality.*
 In Truth, the Christian Religion considers the
 Rich in this World in the Character of Stewards
 of God's Providence, of Stewards who are
 only entrusted for a Time with all the Wealth
 they are possess'd of, and accountable to God
 for the Use of it.

To this Purpose we have a Parable in the
 Beginning of the Chapter full in point; and,
 as I should apprehend, intended to be taken
 in Construction, together with the History of
 my Text, at the Conclusion. 'Tis the Parable
 of the unjust Steward, wisely providing for
 his own well Being and Safety at his Lord's
 Expence ; and seems meant to reprove the
 iggardly Avarice of the Scribes and Pharisees ;
 as the Story of the Rich Man does their
 Luxury and Pride. The unjust Steward and
 the Rich Man, are both represented as mere
 Men of the World ; the one, entrusted with
 the Management of his Lord's Estate ; the
 other, wantoning in the Abundance of his
 own ; neither of them clogg'd with any Prin-
 ciples of Justice or Charity. The first, being
 call'd to Account for his Stewardship, con-
 scious of his own Deficiency, very dextrously
 makes his Lord's Creditors, Partners in a
 Fraud, and guards against passing the Re-
 mainder

mainder of his Days in a Life of Drudgery and Shame. The latter, heedlessly goes on 'till Death closes the Scene, and his last Account is finished in a State of Torment without Alleviation, of Misery without End. Our Saviour commends the Policy (tho' not the Justice) of the Steward, for making a wise Provision for himself when falling under the Displeasure of his Lord: But he only gives a plain Narrative of the Rich Man's History, leaving the Moral to every one's own Discovery. And what are the Uses intended for us to make of these Stories? Are they not evidently designed to represent, that as *the Earth is the Lord's and the Fullness thereof*, we are at the very best but Stewards for Life, of the Possessions we enjoy: That as it is our highest Wisdom on the one hand, by Acts of Munificence and Charity, to secure Friends in this World, as well as against the last Account, when every thing else shall fail: So shall we to our Sorrow find it the extremest Folly to have misapplied our Riches in the Ways of extravagant Enormities and Vice. Indeed, the only Way we can incur God's Displeasure in the Management of his Property, is by making it the Instrument of Injustice or Vice: Whatever is given to the Poor and Afflicted will be replaced

replaced with ample Interest to the Giver's Account ; and the Prayers of those who are believ'd, will ascend as a continual Incense in our Favour to the Throne of God.

IF it be asked, what is the Measure by which our Bounty or, Charity ought to be regulated ? It is impossible any limited Answer can be given. Every Man must judge and settle a Proportion for himself ; the free Will of the Donor sets the real Value upon it ; the poor Widow's Mite being as acceptable, as the larger Gifts of those who threw into the Treasury out of their Abundance. For as every one must be supposed to be alone a Master of his own Affairs ; as he ought best to know the Condition of his Family, and understand the Rank in Life which is suitable to his Birth and Fortune for him to maintain : To every one it must be left to regulate the Distribution of his Income, according to the just Expectation of those about him, and the pressing Wants of those miserable Objects who fall under his Notice. What may be Pride and Profuseness in the Dress, and Luxury at the Table of one, is no more than suitable to the Dignity of another : And the same Gift from one hand, may be the Effect of Prodigality, which would hardly excuse another from the Imputation

tation of a narrow Spirit. Instances of the latter kind are not indeed, I believe, so numerous as of the former. A general Turn to Pleasure, and Emulation in all the Ways of Extravagance, seem to have been the prevailing Follies of our Country for some time. I would not willingly forbode the Mischiefs which they threaten. I would hope, that an Increase of useful Charities may have in some Measure kept Pace with our Follies, and help'd to abate their malignant Influence. But, sure I am, that a right Oeconomy in general was never more wanted ; nor a Recovery of those just Distinctions, upon which the Strength and Beauty, and Order of Society depend.

WOULD every one duly weigh these Things, they would every one find their Account in it ! Men in the middle and lower Stations of Life, would avoid infinite Hazards and Difficulties, and Distresses, they find themselves and Families expos'd to for the Want of it ; Nay, they would be enabled often to contribute to the Necessities of others ; whilst the Rich and Leading Men of the World, would preserve their Order, and not be so often tempted to despise or overlook a poor *Lazarus* at the Gate.

FOR, how barbarous is it, Secondly ; to neglect or overlook those, who are by Nature our Equals, only on Account of the accidental Distinctions, which the Goods of Fortune, as they are often term'd, have made in the World ?

As from the abundant Provision of all Things necessary upon Earth for every Creature's Support ; the Equity of a sufficient Portion for that Purpose being assign'd to each, is rightly inferr'd : So must the Cruelty be shameless of those Men, who withhold their Bread from the Hungry, or Medicine from the Sick and Afflicted, only for the sake of encreasing their Hoards, or feeding their own Luxury and Extravagance. Inequalities of Fortune, and Circumstances of Life, are as unavoidable, as Inequalities of Understanding and Strength ; of Genius and Temper. Were every Thing set upon a Level To-day, they would be varied again To-morrow. Diversity of the Powers and Faculties of Men's Bodies and Minds, will always create a Difference of outward Appearances, and make it necessary to have a Difference of Rank and Order to prevent Confusion ; and it is evidently the Design of Providence to have it so.

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BUT,

BUT, surely, we may fairly collect it to be the Will of the same good Providence, that no Superiority of Genius or Power of his bestowing, should be made the Instrument of Oppression ; a Reason of holding every Inferior in Contempt ; or of withholding Relief from any Creature in the same Order of Being, only because he is of lower Abilities.

FOR let us ask the Rich Man clothed in Purple and fine Linen, and faring sumptuously every Day, whence are the Means whereby he is so much elated, and tempted to despise the Beggar at his Gate ? Was not the shining Ore, which gilds his Palace fashion'd by the secret working of Providence beneath in the Earth ? Was it not brought to Light by Human Labour ; and work'd up into Shapes of various Use and Ornament by Man's Device ? Ask whence the wonderful Art, whereby the little Reptile spins out its Bowels into Silk ; the Plant by gradual Vegetation forms the Linen Thread, 'till both are prepared for the Artificers Hand to weave, and become the delicate Clothing of the Rich and Noble ? Is he not obliged to the great Author of Nature for the Materials ? To the Industry of Man for the Ingenious Texture ? Ask again whence all the sumptuous Fare, the choicest Fruits, and delicious Wines,

Wines, that daily furnish his Table? Does not the rich Storehouse of Nature produce them all? and the vigilant Care of Man ransack Sea and Land, to secure a continual and seasonable Supply? And does not Gratitude then to God and Man oblige him to honour God with his Substance, and take Care that no Man suffer by Want? All the splendid Dress and Plenty which one Man enjoys preferably to another, he owes to the Bounty of Providence for creating, to the Labour and Ingenuity of Man for procuring and bringing home to him. The Assistance of Men in the lower Stations of Life is continually wanting to support the State and Ease of the Honourable and Wealthy; and surely it would be very hard, if that Assistance in Return, did not entitle them to the Rich Man's Aid in the Time of Need, or against the Ruin of casual Distress and Sicknes.

AND if it be considered farther, how small a Proportion of Profit falls to the Share of the industrious Husbandman, the honest Artificer and hardy Sailor, in Comparison of what the Land-owners and Merchants gain at the Expence of the other's Labour, and very often Hazard of their Lives; it must appear not only to be unjust, but hardly reconcileable

with the first Principles of Humanity, to be sparing in the Means of recovering the Health, and repairing the decay'd Strength of those Hands, by which the Plenty, as well as Elegancies of Life, are under Providence daily encreas'd.

Give me Leave, therefore, by Way of drawing to a Conclusion, to apply what I have to offer more on this Subject, in recommending to your Care the Increase of that useful Charity, so kindly, and judiciously set on Foot, and thus far well conducted, by the Society of the LONDON-INFIRMARY.

WHAT has hitherto been said, may be of Use to shew in general, the Reasonableness and Equity, as well as Advantage to the Wealthy themselves, of having a constant charitable Regard to the Distresses of their Brethren in the lower Stations of Life. Let us apply this to the particular Charity before us, calculated chiefly for the Relief of the Sick and Wounded Manufacturers and Sailors in the Merchants Service ; and the Equity of it will appear still in a much stronger Light ; inasmuch as the Advantage of the Merchant, and thro' him the general Interest of the whole Community, is more closely connected with the Health and Industry of this Set of Men.

FOR

FOR consider only in one plain View, what are the Means of enabling the Tenant to advance his Lord's Rent, and supply all his daily multiplying Wants in a Life of Ease and Plenty? Is it not the quick Return that is made him for the Produce of his Farm? Of his Pains and Skill in the Calling or Occupation wherein he was brought up? The Merchant takes the Produce in all the various Forms wherein 'tis fashion'd by Art, and by opening an extensive Commerce, brings Home in Exchange, from the rising-up of the Sun to the going-down of the same, all the rich Varieties that Nature yields, or Foreign Art invents. The Merchant is rewarded with great Increase of Stores; inferior Traders, by Skill and Frugality, pick up a reputable and decent Livelihood; and the Rich Man has Variety of Purple and fine Linen, and sumptuous Rarities, to chuse and gratify his Taste. And what is the Reward to those who have plied the labouring Oar? To the industrious Artificer, and adventurous Sailor? Why, they must take the current Wages of the Time and Place they live in, and be content with homely Dress and Diet; happy if they have Health to maintain themselves; (it may be) a numerous Family in Cleanliness and above Contempt! But some fatal

tal Sickness, or accidental Fracture of a Limb, interrupts their industrious Care, bereaves them of their Strength, and exhausts perhaps the Savings laid up for a little Solace against the Approach of Age and Weakness. And shall the great Land-owner, the wealthy Merchant, and thriving Trader, overlook the Instruments of their own Prosperity, and disregard their disabling Pain and Sickness? What then is become of Equity? nay, of a reasonable and right Attention to their own beloved Interest?

I would willingly hope, that there is not a Character within the Circle of this great Metropolis, so entirely selfish, as to want any more exciting, to give a helping Hand to Charities of this Nature, than barely to know there are such Charities on Foot. — But the Times are hard, and fresh Demands are daily rising to take away, for more necessary Uses, all that we can spare---You will not mend the Times, or be enabled to pay your Proportion with greater Ease, by letting the Strength of your Country languish and pine away on the Bed of Sickness and Despair.

BUT, first put the Question honestly home to your own Hearts : Is the Danger of being yourselves reduced to Want, the true and real Cause of closing your beneficent Hand, and with-

withholding your Mite from so useful a Contribution. If it be so, I have nothing more to say ; Charity begins at Home.

BUT, is there not some secret Cause still lurking behind ? Some unreasonable Appetite, superfluous Pleasure, or favourite Vice, that robs the Sick and Afflicted of the Assistance merited at your Hands : Is there not some vain aspiring after Things too high for our Rank and Birth ? Some foppish Emulation of the Dress and Luxury of those above us ; or idle wasting of our Time in thoughtless Folly and Amusements, that drains our Purfes, diverts our Attention from their calamitous Condition, and stifles the humane and equitable Sentiments of Pity we should otherwise feel for such deserving Objects ? I'm afraid whenever the Complaint is really true, that Causes of this Kind have had the greatest Share in making it so. And is not this the Way by which our own State becomes parallel to that of the Rich Man in the Story ? What would he have given for any the least Mitigation of his own Sufferings ; when the determin'd Retribution of Providence had made it too late ? Too late to exert to any Purpose, even the Compassion and Fellow-feeling he had for his Brethren left behind.

CONSIDER

CONSIDER then, this interesting Subject, with me one Moment longer. With it our Welfare upon Earth has a close Connection; and, by a right Application of it, our last and final Happiness will be in some Measure determined.

Thanks to the Providence of a good God, our Lot is fallen in a fair Land! We find ourselves placed in a Country productive of the Necessaries of Life, more than sufficient for the Inhabitants; and situated so as to command the Produce of every other Country worth importing: Bless'd with the highest Improvements of Art and Science; with all the Means of investigating Truth, with the Liberty of professing Religion according to the exactest Measures we can discover of that Truth; and with a Form of Government that makes the free and secure Enjoyment of Property the chiefest Object of its Care. Neither Famine, Pestilence, or Sword, had for almost Time immemorial, come nigh us or our Dwellings; nor any National Calamity interrupted our Enjoyments; 'till growing wanton in Licentiousness, almost every one thirsting after Pleasure, Wealth and Power, we began to forget God, and provoke him to let loose the destroying Angel, to warn us either to be reformed

reform'd or ruin'd---The Alarm was taken :
 A noble Zeal in Defence of our Religion, Laws,
 and Country, exerted itself quite thro' the
 Land ; the Ardour of which (I trust) will
 not abate, 'till the Instruments of our destin'd
 Ruin have receiv'd their just Reward.

BUT have we duly turn'd our Hearts to-
 wards that over-ruling Power, in whose Hands
 are the Issues of Life and Death ? Whose
*Right-hand is mighty to save and to destroy, by
 many or by few, or even by those who have no
 Power ?* Have the first Dawnings of Safety
 shed a kindly Influence towards Heaven on
 our Minds ? a grateful Sense of all the Blef-
 sings we enjoy ? a steady Resolution to deserve
 their Continuance to us and our Posterity ?
 We are not to expect any fresh Miracles to
 remove our religious Doubts, or enforce reli-
 gious Practice ; whilst we have *Moses* and the
Prophets, Christ and his Apostles, the Lines
 of Duty are so legible and plain, that every
 one who runs may read ; and every one who
 reads, must understand, that abusing the
 blessings of Providence is the ready Way to
 make them become the Engines of our Def-
 ruiction.

AND is it not then a most proper Time to
 ask, Does any *Lazarus* lay neglected at our
 Gates ? Can we charge ourselves with a for-

did Saving, or vain Squandering of that Abundance, which would have administred Health and Ease to the forsaken Sick and Wounded! If the Charge be just, here is a Treasury open to throw in the first Fruits of our Repentance : A Charity that comes the nearest to a Restitution of what has been misapplied, to the right Claimants : A Bounty which will make the Afflicted bless us; and their distressed Families leap for Joy ; and which, as Experience has already verifys, promises to restore many useful Hands to promote the Prosperity and Defence of their Country.

AWAY then with every idle Excuse, that wou'd interrupt the good Work so laudably begun ! They who have much can hardly bestow a Gift better ; and they who have less, cannot better employ a vacant Hour, than by Advice and Example ; and visiting the Sick and Afflicted, to make up the Deficiency of their Gift by the Exertion, one way or other, of a willing and benevolent Mind : Nay, whatever Pretences are made of the want of Abilities, may, I'm persuaded, by a little discreet Oeconomy, be easily removed. Appearances are evidently against every such Pretence. The Shew of Purple and fine Linen; Profusion in Dress and Equipage ; in sumptuous

tuous Fare and pleasurable Expence, seems almost to have level'd all Distinction. There must be somewhere or other, a Sufficiency to support this Shew : But to every private Breast the proper Measure of it must be referr'd to regulate his own. Let me, therefore, recommend to every private Person, soberly to reflect upon his own Ways ; to give a little serious Attention to his Home Affairs ; He will soon find his Account in it : And if upon a Discovery of the Sin wherewith he is most easily beset, he can muster up Resolution to shake it off ; to eradicate a favourite Lust ; deny himself an empty Pleasure ; to restrain the extravagant Sallies of his Ambition and Pride ; and moderate all the Cravings of his unreasonable Avarice ; he will soon become Master of himself and his own Affairs ; will find an Encrease, enabling him to fulfil every just Engagement and charitable Demand ; and treasure up a Fund of Joy to himself, superior to all the transient Delights of Sense, and durable as his immortal Soul. *Blessed are the merciful for they shall obtain Mercy ;* which that we may all of us be entitled to, God of his infinite Mercy grant for *Jesus Christ's* Sake. *Amen.*



Such Persons therefore as are inclined to encourage and promote so laudable a Work, are desired to send their Subscriptions or Benefactions to Mr. Thomas Minors, Banker, in Lombard-street, who will give proper Receipts for the same. And any Person inclined by his last Will to bequeath a Legacy to this Charity, is desired to do it in the following Manner, viz.

*Item, I give and bequeath unto A. B. and C. D. the Sum of upon Trust, and to the Intent that they, or one of them, do pay the same to the Treasurer or Treasurers for the Time being, of the Society of the Governors of the London Infirmary, for the Relief of Sick and Diseased Manu-
facturers, Seamen in Merchant-Service, their Wives and Children; which said Sum of
I desire may be applied towards carrying on the charitable Designs of the said Society.*

**PATIENTS under the Care of the PHYSICIANS from March 18,
1744-5, to March 7, 1745-6**

A S T H M A, Short Breath and Cough	281
Hooping Cough	51
Ague } Quotidian and Tertian	300
Quartan	13
St. Anthony's Fire	8
Bloody Flux	77
Bleeding and Spitting of Blood	33
Bite of a Mad Dog	4
Cancer of the Womb	1
Cachexy (or ill Habit inclin'd either to a Dropfy or Hectic)	59
Consumption, Hectic, Venereal Hectic and Nervous Decay	225
Complication	30
Colic	115
Colica Pietonum (or dry Belly-Ach)	32
Diabetes	6
Deafness	1
Dropfies of various Kinds	118
Epilepsy, St. Vitus's Dance, Fits, and Convulsions of various Kinds	185
Fever	379
Fluor Albus	43
Gout, Sciatica, Lumbago, Rheumatism, and Rheumatic Fever	511
Gravel and Stone	63
Green Sickness	63
Hypochondriac	1
Hysteria	109
Head-Ach periodical (vulgarly Ague in the Head)	9
Jaundice	50
Internal Abscesses and Inflammations	8
Inflammations of the Eyes	20
Indurated Glands and King's Evil	49
Inlarg'd Spleen	1
Indigestion	31
Incontinence of Urine	13
Internal Bruise	28
Itch	16
Immoderate Flux of the Menfes	50
Leprosy	71
Loss of Memory	1
Looseness	93
Nausea	90
Obstructions	296
Palsey general and partial	49
Piles	23
Pleurisy	98
Poison'd with Aquafortis	1
Prolapsus Ani	3
Prolapsus Uteri	6

	Brought over	3714
Quinzy	—	8
Rickets	—	2
Scall'd-Head	—	14
Scorbutic	—	76
Surfeit	—	30
Shingles	—	2
Small-pox	—	2
Suppression of Urine	—	24
Vertigo	—	30
White-Swelling	—	1
Worms of various Sorts and Worm-Fever	—	91
	Total	3994

PATIENTS *under the Care of the SURGEONS, from March 18,*
1744, *to March* 1745.

A MPUTATIONS	—	15
Abcesses	—	109
Burns	—	37
Concuſſions of the Brain	—	4
Contuſions (Bruiſes)	—	369
Diſlocations	—	27
Various Diſorders of the Eyes	—	126
Empyema's	—	2
Eruptions	—	86
Fractures of the Skull	—	10
Ditto of the Limbs	—	121
Fiſtula's	—	16
Hernia's (Ruptures)	—	30
Hemorrhoids (Piles)	—	5
Hare Lip	—	1
Mortifications	—	12
Paraphymofis, &c.	—	6
Prolapſus Ani	—	2
Paronychia's	—	5
Quinzey	—	1
Tumours of various Kinds	—	202
Tinea's (Scald Heads)	—	37
Tongue-tied	—	5
Ulcers	—	385
Venereal Caſes	—	88
Wounds	—	201
Reliev'd by Tapping	—	10
	Total	1912

An Account of Receipts and Payments by *Joseph Fawthorne* From the 25th of *March*, 1745, to

Money Received.				Debtor.	
To the Ballance of last Year's Account	—	—	—	21	6 4½
To Benefactions	—	—	—	1280	15 0
To Ditto on Account of an Intended Building of the <i>London-Infirmery</i>	—	—	—	123	10 0
To Governors Subscriptions	—	—	—	971	5 0
To other Subscriptions	—	—	—	177	14 0
To the Lock	—	—	—	48	6 0
To the Poors Box	—	—	—	24	12 6
To one Year's Interest due at <i>Christmas</i> , 1745, on 2300 <i>l.</i> Three per Cent. Annuities, 1743, standing in the Names of <i>Fotherley Baker</i> and <i>Richard Chiswell</i> , jun. Esqs.	—	—	—	69	0 0
To Half a Year's Interest due at <i>Christmas</i> last on 200 <i>l.</i> Three per Cent. Annuities, 1743, standing in the Names of <i>John Daye</i> , <i>John Jesse</i> , and <i>William Myre</i> , Esqrs. Trustees for the Intended Building of the <i>London-Infirmery</i>	—	—	—	3	0 0
To Money collected at the Church-door after Sermon, and at <i>Drapers-hall</i> after Dinner, on the Anniversary Feast, <i>March</i> 25, 1745	—	—	—	153	14 8
To Rent of a House	—	—	—	6	6 0
				2879	9 6½

N.B. A Legacy of One thousand Pounds Bank Stock, and One thousand Pounds *East-India* Stock, left by Will to the *London-Infirmery* by Mr. *James La Tour*, deceased, is not included in this Account.

Fotherley Baker and *Richard Chiswell* junior, Esqrs

Debtor.					
To the Ballance of last Year's Account	—	—	—	40	0 6
To Cash received out of the Benefactions	—	—	—	580	15 0
				620	15 6

The Right Rev. *Isaac*, Lord Bishop of *Worcester*, *John Peck*, *William Myre*, *William Petty*, Esqrs. the Reverend Mr. *Callan*
Building of the LONDON-INFIRMARY.

Debtor.					
To the Ballance of last Year's Account	—	—	—	149	3 0
To Benefactions for the said Intended Building	—	—	—	123	10 0
To Half a Year's Dividend on 200 <i>l.</i> Three per Cent. Annuities due at <i>Christmas</i> last	—	—	—	3	0 0
				275	13 0

Fawthrop, Esq; Treasurer of the LONDON-INFIRMARY,
 45, to the 6th of *March*, 1745-6.

	Money Expended.	Creditor.
By House-keeping for Provisions, &c. viz. Butcher's Meat, Baker, Brewer, Cheesemonger, Milk, Firing, Soap, Candles, Grocery and Money-Diet	— — — — —	623 0 6½
By House-Rent and Taxes	— — — — —	22 19 10
By Salaries, Wages and Gratuities	— — — — —	180 3 3½
By Stationary Wares and Printing	— — — — —	93 0 6
By petty Expences	— — — — —	41 4 6
By the Dispensary, viz. for Drugs, Medicines, &c.	— — — — —	301 10 11
By Burials	— — — — —	17 18 6
By Extraordinaries, on Account of taking a Lease of 21 Years of the <i>Infirmary-House</i> , laying three more Houses to it, and furnishing them, viz.	— — — — —	
By the Carpenter, Bricklayer, Painter, Plaisterer, and other Tradesmen, for fitting up the said Houses, and putting them in proper Repair to receive the Patients	— — — — —	558 5 0
By Household Furniture for the said Houses	— — — — —	256 14 7
		814 19 7
By Cash paid out of the Benefactions to <i>Fotherley Baker</i> , and <i>Richard Chiswell</i> , jun. Esqrs. to lay out in the Public Funds, for the Benefit of the <i>London-Infirmary</i>	— — — — —	580 15 0
By Benefactions on Account of an Intended Building of the <i>London-Infirmary</i> , paid into the Hands of the Lord Bishop of <i>Worcester</i> and others, to be laid out in the Public Funds, until such Building be erected	— — — — —	123 10 0
By Half a Year's Interest on 200 l. <i>Three per Cent.</i> Annuities, 1743, in the Names of <i>John Daye</i> , <i>John Jesse</i> and <i>William Myre</i> , Esqrs. carried to the Account of the Bishop of <i>Worcester</i> and others	— — — — —	3 0 0
		707 5 0
		2802 2 8
By Ballance in the Hands of <i>Joseph Fawthrop</i> , Esq;		77 6 10½
		2879 9 6½

or, Esqrs. Trustees to the LONDON-INFIRMARY.

	Contra, Creditor.	
1745.		
May 9. By 300 <i>Three per Cent.</i> Annuities	— — — — —	277 17 6
March 6. By 200 Ditto	— — — — —	151 10 0
		429 7 6
By Ballance in the Hands of <i>Fotherley Baker</i> and <i>Richard Chiswell</i> , jun. Esqrs;	— — — — —	191 8 0
		620 15 6

Peck, *Joseph Fawthrop*, *John Snee*, *John Daye*, *John Jesse*,
 Mr. *Callamy*, and Mr. *Thomas Rayner*, Trustees for an Intended

	Contra, Creditor.	
1745.		
Sept. 27. By 200 <i>Three per Cent.</i> Annuities in the Names of <i>John Daye</i> , <i>John Jesse</i> and <i>William Myre</i> , Esqrs.	— — — — —	176 10 0
Feb. 27. By 100 Ditto	— — — — —	75 17 6
		252 7 6
300		Ballance 23 5 6
		275 12 0

the Balance of last Year's Account	—	—	149	3	0	Sept. 2
To Benefactions for the said Intended Building	—	—	123	10	0	
To Half a Year's Dividend on 200 l. Three per Cent. Annuities	}	—	3	0	0	Feb. 27
due at Christmas last						
			275	13	0	

A General Abstract of Receipts and Payments from the From the 3d of November, 1740, to the

Receipts.						
Receipts from Nov. 3, 1740, to Jan. 1, 1741, by Fotherley Baker, Esq;	298	14	6			By Cash
Ditto from Jan. 1, 1741, to March 25, 1743, by Thomas Boehm, Esq;	1139	4	8			Jan
Ditto from March 25, 1743, to March 25, 1744, by Richard Chifswell, jun. Esq;	}	2285	4	4		By ditto
Ditto from March 25, 1744, to March 25, 1745, by Ditto						By ditto
Ditto from March 25, 1745, to March 6, 1745-6, by Joseph Farw- throp, Esq;	}	2858	3	2		Mar
						By ditto
To Total Receipts	8941	17	2			Mar

The Particulars of which Ballance are

Cash in the Hands of Joseph Farwthrop, Esq; —
Ditto in the Hands of Fotherley Baker, and Richard Chifswell —
Ditto in the Hands of the Lord Bishop of Worcester and others —
2500 l. Three per Cent. Annuities, 1743, in the Names of
Richard Chifswell, jun. Esqs; —
300 l. Three per Cent. Annuities, 1743, in the Names of
W. Myre, Esqrs. for the Use of the Intended Building —
2800



An Account of Patients under the Care of the LONDON HOSPITAL to the 6th of March 1746

Patients received into the House	—	—	703	Patient
Out-Patients	—	—	5203	Out-Patient
			5906	In-Patient

N.B. Out of the above, were Casualties consisting of Fractures, Dislocations, Burns, Scalds, and Wounds, received into the	}	120		Out-Patient
House without any Recommendation				
Ditto, as Out-Patients		261		

Under the Care of this Infirmary

From 3 Nov. 1740, to 12 May, 1742 —
From 12 May, 1742, to 25 March, 1743 —
From 25 March, 1743, to 25 March, 1744 —
From 25 March, 1744, to March 25, 1745 —
From 25 March, 1745, to March 6, 1745 6

Sept. 27. By 200	Daye, John Jesse and William Myre, Esqrs.	176	10	0
Feb. 27. By 100	Ditto	75	17	6
300		252	7	6
	Ballance	23	5	6
		275	13	0

from the First Institution of this INFIRMARY, viz.
40, to the 6th of March, 1745-6.

Payments.				
By Cash disbursed by Fotherley Baker, Esq; from Nov. 3, 1740, to	206	5	6	
Jan. 1, 1741				
By ditto by Thomas Boehm, Esq; from Jan. 1, 1741, to March 25, 1743,	1146	6	4	
By ditto by Richard Chiswell, jun. Esq; from March 25, 1743, to	1236	1	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	
March 25, 1744				
By ditto by Richard Chiswell, jun. Esq; from March 25, 1744, to	1359	13	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	
March 25, 1745				
By ditto by J. Fawthrop, Esq; from Mar. 25, 1745, to Mar. 6, 1745-6,	2094	17	8	

To Payments 6043 4 3 $\frac{1}{2}$
By Ballance 2898 12 10 $\frac{1}{2}$

Ballance are,

ard Chiswell, jun. Esqs;	77	6	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	
fter and others	191	8	0	
e Names of Fotherley Baker and	23	5	6	
Names of J. Daye, J. Jesse, and	2354	5	0	
tended Building	252	7	6	

Total 8941 17 2

Total 2898 12 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ Ballance of the General Account.

LONDON-INFIRMARY from the 25th of March, 1745,
f March, 1745-6.

Patients now in the House	65	
Out-Patients now on the Books	775	840
In-Patients discharged cured	488	
Incurable	12	
Relieved	48	
Dead	72	
Discharged	18	
Out-Patients cured who return'd Thanks	2412	638
Discharged who did not return Thanks, tho' most of	1423	
them known to be cured		
Relieved	334	
Dead	54	
Misbehaviour	91	
Incurable	114	
	4428	
	5906	

of this Infirmary ;

2315	
2702	
4188	
5730	
5906	
Total 20841	

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L O N D O N I N F I R M A R Y .

I.

THAT the Society consist of a President, two Vice-Presidents, a Treasurer, and all the Trustees, or Governors, together with such Officers and Servants, as from Time to Time may be thought necessary.

II.

THAT all Persons who pay the Sum of Five Guineas yearly, to the Support of this Charity, be Governors, so long they continue such Contribution: And all who give a Benefaction of Thirty Guineas or upwards, at one Time, be Governors for Life, with such others as shall be elected from Time to Time, at a general Court of Governors.

III.

THAT such general Court be held four Times in the Year, namely, every second *Wednesday*, in *March*, *June*, *September*, and *December*, or within ten Days before or after, at Ten o'Clock in the Morning, to take the Report of the Committees, inspect Accounts, and transact such other Business as may be laid before them; and that every general Court consist of fifteen Governors at least.

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THAT

IV.

THAT the President, Vice-Presidents, or either of them, and in their Absence, the Treasurer, have Power to call a general Court at any other Time, by a Writing under their Hands, giving at least one Week's Notice, by a Letter to each Governor, and an Advertisement in some of the Daily Papers: And if the House-Committee, or twenty-one Governors, by a Writing under their Hands, desire a general Court; the President, or Vice-Presidents, and in their Absence, the Treasurer, shall call one in the like Manner.

V.

THAT the particular Business, for which any extraordinary Court is called, be express'd in the Summons, and first entered upon and determined, before any thing else be proposed.

VI.

THAT a Committee be appointed at every General Quarterly Court, consisting of thirteen Governors at least, who shall have Power to receive and dismiss all Patients; to order and inspect the Diet and Provisions, and all Goods sent in by the several Tradesmen for the Use of the Infirmary, and see that they be cheap and good of the kind; to order any Conveniencies that may from Time to Time be wanting, and examine into the Conduct of all the Officers, Patients, and Servants; and may make such particular Rules as regard their own Meetings and Conduct, provided they be not contradictory to any general Rule or Order. That the said Committee meet the first *Tuesday* after their Appointment, and chuse a Chairman, who shall preside for the whole Quarter; and appoint four to attend every *Tuesday* for the first Month, four for the second, and four for the third Month, having a regard to the Conveniency of the several Gentlemen in such Appointment. That every other Governor who attends shall have a Vote; and in case of an Equality of Voices, the Chairman, *pro tempore*, shall have a second, or casting Vote. That every Member of the Committee be summoned to the last Meeting in the Quarter, when they shall consider of proper Persons to succeed them as a Committee for the next Quarter, and prepare the Business to be laid before the General Quarterly Court; which, with such other Matters as have been transacted during that Quarter, shall be reported in writing by the Chairman.

VII.

THAT a Committee of Accounts, consisting of twelve Governors, be appointed at the Quarterly Court in the Month of *June*, who shall examine all Bills, and order them for Payment once a Quarter, or oftner, as they shall agree, provided they be passed by the House-Committee, as agreeable to Contract,

tract, with respect to the Receipt, Quantity, and Quality, of the Goods delivered, and signed by their Chairman. And if any Difficulty arises in the passing of any Account, it shall be referred to the House-Committee, and as many of the Committee of Accounts as shall be then present; and finally determined the next Committee-Day, or as soon after as possible.

VIII.

THAT there be a Committee appointed at every General Quarterly Court, consisting of twelve Governors, who practise Physick, Surgery, or Pharmacy, or are conversant in the Knowledge of Drugs, to order and inspect the necessary Drugs or Medicines, who at their first Meeting shall chuse a Chairman for the Quarter, and meet every Fortnight for those Purposes, and appoint Visitors to attend at other Times, between the settled Days of Meeting, whose Proceedings shall be reported by their Chairman to the House-Committee, and every extraordinary Circumstance relating thereto, be inserted in the Report made to the General Court.

IX.

THAT in case of a Vacancy in any Committee, the same be filled up at their next Meeting; and that the President, Vice-Presidents, Treasurer, and Chairman of the House-Committee, be Members of all Committees.

X.

THAT at all Meetings, either in a general Court or Committee, every Person speaking, address himself to the Chair, and no Person be allowed to speak more than twice on any one Subject or Debate without Leave; and if two offer to speak at the same Time, the Chairman shall direct which of them shall proceed; and if a Dispute or Difference arise on any Question, such Question shall be fairly stated by the Chairman, and determined by holding up of Hands, dividing, or ballot, as the Chairman shall direct; but all Elections, either in a general Court or Committee, shall be determined by one general Ballot.

XI.

THAT at the Quarterly Court to be held on every second *Wednesday* in *March*, or within ten Days before or after, the President be chosen out of all the Governors, and out of such Governors as live in or near the City of *London*, two Vice-Presidents, and a Treasurer, who shall enter upon their respective Offices for one Year, from the 25th Day of the same *March*; and no Person shall be chosen Vice-President, or Treasurer, who hath not been a Governor one whole Year before such Election.

E

XII.

XII.

THAT in the Absence of the President, or Vice-Presidents, the Treasurer take the Chair, and in his Absence, the Chairman of the House-Committee; but if he be absent, some other Person shall be appointed Chairman by the Governors present, and that the Chairman shall not refuse to propose any Question, or have Power to adjourn or dissolve the Court, without the Consent of a Majority of the Governors present, until the Business be wholly finished; and in case of his Refusal, to propose the Question, or Attempt to adjourn, or dissolve the Court, the Majority of Governors present may appoint some other Governor to act as Chairman, in the same Manner as if such Chairman was absent.

XIII.

THAT there be two Physicians, a Surgeon in ordinary, an Assistant-Surgeon, and a Surgeon extraordinary; and that in case of a Vacancy by the Death, Resignation, or Dismission of the present, or any future Physicians or Surgeons, such Vacancy be filled up by a general Court of Governors, to be summon'd for that Purpose; and in case of the Resignation of the present or future Physicians or Surgeons, they shall give One Month's Notice thereof to the House-Committee.

XIV.

THAT the Minutes of the Proceedings of every general Court and Committee be read, as soon as the Business is finished, and sign'd by the Chairman; which shall be read at the next Meeting, and if approved of, confirmed, before any other Business is entered upon.

XV.

THAT there be an annual Meeting of the Governors and Contributors, between the first of *March* and the 30th of *April*, on a Day to be appointed by the President for an Anniversary Feast; when a Report of the State of the Infirmary, of the Number of Patients received and discharged in the preceding Year; of the Proceedings of the Governors, and an Abstract of the Accounts of the Infirmary to within fourteen Days of the said Feast, shall be laid before them; at which Time no other Business shall be transacted.

XVI.

THAT all Peers of *Great-Britain* and *Ireland*, and all Ladies, who are Governors of this Infirmary, may send their Proxy in Writing to any Governor, to vote and act for them at any general Court.

XVII.

THAT all annual Contributions paid any Part of a Quarter be reckoned, to commence the ensuing Quarter-Day.

XVIII.

XVIII.

THAT no Governor shall be present while any Demand or Claim of his is under Consideration.

XIX.

THAT proper Tables of the Rules and Orders which relate to the Conduct of the Officers, Patients, and Servants, be hung up in the Wards, or such other Parts of the House, as the Committee from Time to Time shall think proper.

Particular RULES relating to the HOUSE, and the Conduct of it.

I.

THAT NO SERVANT OF THE INFIRMARY, OR OTHER PERSON BELONGING, OR ANY WAY RELATED TO IT, PRESUME AT ANY TIME TO TAKE OF ANY TRADESMAN, PATIENT, SERVANT, STRANGER, OR OTHERS, ANY FEE, REWARD, OR GRATIFICATION OF ANY KIND, DIRECTLY OR INDIRECTLY, FOR ANY SERVICE DONE, OR TO BE DONE, ON ACCOUNT OF THE INFIRMARY, ON PAIN OF BEING IMMEDIATELY DISCHARGED.

II.

THAT all Tradesmens Bills be brought in once every Quarter, examined by the Committee of Accounts, and discharged by the Treasurer within one Month.

III.

THAT the Key of the Poors-box be lodged with the Chairman of the House-Committee, and the Money taken out on the last *Tuesday* in every Quarter, or oftener, as he shall think proper, in the Presence of the said Committee.

IV.

THAT no Drugs or Medicines be bought for the Use of the Infirmary, but by the Direction of the Physical Committee; and that an Account of what has been so bought, be laid before the House-Committee, the last *Tuesday* in every Month.

V.

THAT no person, (except Governors, or one employed in the Business of the House,) be allowed to go into the Wards, between the Hours of Eleven and Three, without the Matron's Leave; and that they do not then stay above half an Hour.

ADMISSION of PATIENTS.

I.

THAT any Persons whatsoever, who meet with sudden Accidents, requiring the immediate help of Surgery, be admitted at any Hour.

II.

THAT no Woman big with Child, no Children under seven Years of Age, (except in case of Compound Fractures, Amputations, or cutting for the Stone,) no Person disordered in their Senses, or suspected to have the Small-pox, Itch, or other infectious Distempers, or who are judged to be in a consumptive, asthmatick, or dying Condition, be admitted on any Account whatsoever.

III.

THAT no one be assisted either with Advice or Medicines, who ask Alms in the Streets, except in extraordinary Cases.

IV.

THAT all Governors be at Liberty to recommend In-Patients, but not to have more in the House than one at a Time; however, they and all other Contributors, may recommend as many Out-Patients as they please.

The FORM of Recommending Patients.

To the Physicians and Surgeons of the LONDON INFIRMARY, in *Prescot-Street, Goodmans-Fields.*

Gentlemen,

*Being well satisfied that the Bearer of Parish is a proper
Object of the Charity as to Circumstances, if upon Examination you
think so, with regard to Distemper, receive under
your Care as an Patient,*

Your Humble Servant.

¹⁷⁴
Dr. John Andree,

Dr. J. Canningham,

The Surgeons,

} Attend

{ On Monday, Wednesday, and Friday
Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.
Every Day.

{ From Eleven
till One
o'Clock.

V.

THAT if any Person recommended for an In-Patient shall, by the Physicians, Surgeons, or House-Committee, be thought improper to be received as such, then a Letter to the following Effect be sent to the Governor recommending, *viz.*

London-Infirmery,
Goodmans-Fields.

According to the Rules and Orders of the House, I beg Leave to acquaint you, that recommended by you for an In-Patient, appears improper to be admitted as such, but will be taken Care of as an Out-Patient.

Your Humble Servant.

L

IF the House be full at the Time of such Recommendation, then the following Letter be sent to the Governor, recommending, viz.

London-Infirmery,
Goodmans-Fields.

According to the Rules and Orders of the House, I beg Leave to acquaint you, that recommended by you for an In-Patient could not be received this Day for want of Room, but is now made an Out-Patient, and will be admitted on the first Vacancy,
Your Humble Servant.

VI.

THAT when the Patients are cured, they shall return Thanks the next Committee Day; and to the Governor or Contributor who recommended them, as well as in their respective Places of publick Worship.

VII.

THAT no Patient be kept in the House longer than two Months, but then discharged, unless continued by order of the House-Committee.

P H Y S I C I A N S.

I.

THAT one of the Physicians attend daily from Eleven o'Clock till One, to prescribe, to receive and examine the Patients who offer themselves, or are recommended by Governors or Contributors.

II.

THAT each present a List respectively to the House-Committee of such Patients as are cured, or fit to be discharged.

III.

THAT they open all recommendatory Letters, when the House-Committee is not sitting, and act according to the Rules and Circumstances of this Infirmery, in regard to the receiving or refusing of Patients.

S U R G E O N S.

I.

THAT they attend daily from Eleven o'Clock 'till One to dress their Patients, and at the examining and admitting of new ones.

II.

THAT they present to the House-Committee, a List of such Patients as are cured, or fit to be discharged.

III.

III.

THAT they open all recommendatory Letters when the House-Committee is not sitting, and act according to the Rules and Circumstances of this Infirmary, in regard to the receiving or refusing of Patients.

IV.

THAT no capital Operations be performed, but by the Advice and Consent of at least a Majority of the Physicians and Surgeons of the Infirmary.

V.

THAT the Physicians and Surgeons do regularly once a Week, or oftner if necessary, go round the House, to consult together in all Cases that may require it, as also in regard to all Out-Patients.

A P O T H E C A R Y.

I.

THAT he find two good Sureties, to the Satisfaction of the House-Committee, to be bound with himself in the Penalty of 200 l.

II.

THAT he fix a Ticket on every Patients-Bed, specifying their Names and Time of Admission, and the Diet directed for them.

III.

THAT he keep a Book of the Number of Patients on each Diet, and give the Matron every Day an Account thereof.

IV.

THAT he do not practise as an Apothecary out of the House, or attend any other Business than that of the Infirmary.

V.

THAT he take Care of the Utensils and Medicines of the Dispensary, and see that none be wasted, spoiled, or embezzled; and make up and deliver out the Medicines, according to the Directions of the Physicians and Surgeons.

VI.

THAT he never be absent from the House on any Account, without leaving a Note in the Dispensary where he is to be found. That he always attend the Physicians and Surgeons at their Hours, that he be at Home at Eleven o'Clock at Night at farthest; that he never lie out of the House without special Leave from the President, Vice-President, Treasurer, or House-Committee; and in such case he appoint another Apothecary, who shall be approved by the Physicians or Surgeons, to officiate in his Place.

VII.

THAT he visit the Patients in their several Wards every Morning at Nine o'Clock, in order to inform the Physicians and Surgeons of their Condition.

SECRETARY.

I.

THAT he be present at all general Courts, at the House-Committee, and at all other Meetings or Committees at the Hours appointed.

II.

THAT he keep the Books and Accounts in a methodical Manner, and do all such Business as is requisite, and commonly done by Secretaries at other Infirmaries.

RECEIVER.

I.

THAT he find two good Sureties to the Satisfaction of the House-Committee, to be bound with himself, in the Penalty of 200 l.

II.

THAT he wait on the Governors and Contributors within two Months after the Expiration of every annual Contribution, with the following Letter.

London-Infirmery,
Goodmans-Fields.

S I R,

THE Charitable Society for relieving sick and diseased Persons, and particularly Manufacturers, Seamen in the Merchants Service, and their Wives and Children, at the London-Infirmery, in Prescot-Street, Goodman's-Fields, to which you are pleased to contribute, beg Leave to acquaint you, that your last Contribution ended at last; and for the better carrying on so good an Undertaking, they desire the Continuance of your Favour, for which the Bearer hereof, or Messieurs Minors and Baldero, Bankers in Lombard-Street, will give a proper Receipt.

By Order of the Governors,
SECRETARY.

III.

THAT he attend the House-Committee every Week, or oftner if required, to receive their Directions as to the manner of his collecting the Contributions, and to give an Account of his Receipts from Time to Time.

M A T R O N.

I.

THAT she take care of all the Household-Goods and Furniture, and be ready to give an Account thereof when required.

THAT:

II.

THAT she acquaint the Steward what Provisions are necessary for the House, and keep a daily Account of the Quantities used by Weight and Measure, and suffer none to be carried out.

III.

THAT she take care of the Keys of the Doors, and that they be always locked from *Michaelmas* to *Lady-Day* at Six, in the Evening, and not opened before Eight in the Morning; and locked from *Lady-Day* to *Michaelmas* at Nine in the Evening, and not opened before Seven, in the Morning, unless it be ordered otherwise by the President, Treasurer, Chairman of the House-Committee, Physicians or Surgeons, or in case of extraordinary Accidents; and that no Officer or Servant belonging to the House be admitted after Eleven o'Clock at Night.

IV.

THAT she see that all the Patients observe the Rules of the House; that the Nurses and other Servants do their Duty; and in case of Misbehaviour or Neglect, she acquaint the House-Committee or Visitors therewith.

V.

THAT she take care the Patients breakfast at Nine, in Summer, and Ten, in Winter; dine at half an Hour after One, and sup at Seven; that she go round the House every Night, and see that the Patients are in Bed at Nine in Winter, and Ten in Summer.

VI.

THAT she do not receive any Patient into the House, without an order of the House-Committee, or of a Governor, except Accidents, which she is to receive at all Hours, and immediately acquaint the Physicians or Surgeons.

VII.

THAT she do not permit any Person to visit the Patients on *Sundays* till Divine Service is over in the Afternoon, and see that all Visitants quit the House at Six, between *Michaelmas* and *Lady-day*, and at Seven, between *Lady-day* and *Michaelmas*.

VIII.

THAT she be not absent from the House without Leave of the Chairman of the House-Committee, or one of the Visitors, Physicians, or Surgeons.

IX.

THAT if she know of any of the Rules of the House being transgressed, she give Notice thereof to the next House-Committee.

STEWART.

S T E W A R D.

I.

THAT he find two good Sureties to the Satisfaction of the House-Committee, to be bound with himself, in the Penalty of 200 l.

II.

THAT he keep an Account of all the Furniture, Household-Goods, and the Additions and Alterations made therein from Time to Time, in a Book provided for that Purpose.

III.

THAT he examine all the Provisions brought into the House, Coals, Candles, and other Necessaries, as to Quantity and Quality, enter them in their respective Accounts, and deliver them to the Care of the Matron.

IV.

THAT he lay before the House-Committee every Week, an Account of what Things are wanting, for their Approbation.

V.

THAT he account every Week to the said Committee, for all Monies intrusted with him for Petty-Expences.

VI.

THAT he keep an exact Account of his Receipts and Payments in a Cash-Book, and post them from thence into a Ledger, that the same may at the End of the Quarter, be enter'd in due Form into the grand Cash-Book and Ledger kept by the Secretary.

VII.

THAT he keep a Ledger, wherein the Name of every Person who has any Dealings with the Infirmary shall be entred, and that each Person have a proper Account opened therein; and that he daily enter the several Goods that are delivered into the House, with their Prices, so that at the End of the Quarter the several Entries in the Ledger may answer to the Bills delivered in by the Tradesmen.

VIII.

THAT he keep a Register of the Names of the Patients, their Place of Abode, Business, Case, Issue of the Case, and by whom recommended, ready for the Inspection of the Governors and others.

IX.

THAT he have the Care of the Committee-Room, and all Papers, Books, &c. that shall be left therein, attend all Committees, and obey their Orders.

F

NURSES

NURSES and WATCHES.

I.

THAT they shall not on any Pretence be absent from their respective Wards, but that all Errands shall be done by some proper Person, by the Direction of the Matron.

II.

THAT they shall see the Rules and Orders for the Patients exactly complied with by them, and particularly see them take their Medicines as directed; and in Case of their Disobedience, shall forthwith acquaint the Matron.

III.

THAT they clean their Wards, Pewter, and Utensils, every Day by Seven in the Morning, from the first of *March* to the first of *October*, and before Nine, from the first of *October* to the first of *March*.

IV.

THAT the Nurses enter upon the Care of the Patients every Morning at Six in Summer, and Seven in Winter, sup at Ten, and be in Bed by Eleven every Night.

V.

THAT the Watches shall go to Bed by Five in the Evening at farthest, and rise at Ten.

VI.

THAT they diligently attend the Patients during their Watch, and furnish them with what is directed by the Physicians, Surgeons or Apothecary, and see particularly that they take their Medicines, and complain to the Matron if they do not.

VII.

THAT they always keep the Patients Beds in a neat and decent Manner.

VIII.

THAT they be diligent in complying with the Orders of the Matron, and their other Superiors; and that they behave themselves with Tenderneſs to the Patients, and with Civility and Respect to Strangers.

IX.

THAT neither Nurses nor Watches shall receive any Present, Acknowledgment or Gratuity, either in Money, Treats, or any Thing whatsoever from any of the Patients or their Friends, either during their being under the Care of this Charity, or after their Discharge.

X.

THAT they do not bring, or suffer to be brought in, any Liquors or Provisions of any Sort to the Patients, from or by their Friends, or any other way whatsoever.

XI.

XI.

THAT they do not convey or carry out of the House, any Provisions or other Things belonging to it, on pain of being immediately discharged and prosecuted.

XII.

THAT any Nurse, Watch, or other Servant belonging to the House, being once discharged, shall never be admitted into the Service again on any Account whatsoever.

I N - P A T I E N T S.

I.

THAT they do not lay out of the House on any Account whatsoever, nor even go without the Doors, except by Leave of the Physicians or Surgeons, on pain of Expulsion.

II.

THAT they constantly attend Divine Service, and do not swear, curse, give abusive Language, or behave themselves indecently, on pain of Expulsion.

III.

THAT they do not play at Cards, Dice, or any other Game, nor smoke in the Wards or elsewhere, within the House.

IV.

THAT the Men do not go into the Womens Wards, nor the Women into the Mens without Leave.

V.

THAT such Patients as are able, assist the Nurses and Watches in taking care of the others, in cleaning the Wards, Washing, Ironing, and mending or making the Linnen for the Use of the House, and in such other Manner as the Matron shall think fit, with the Approbation of the Physicians or Surgeons.

VI.

THAT they do not set up after Nine at farthest in Winter, and Ten in Summer.

VII.

THAT every Patient take such Medicines as are directed by the Physicians or Surgeons, and submit to the Operations judged necessary.

VIII.

THAT they do not send for, or receive in any Manner whatsoever, Provisions of any Sort, Spirituous, or any other Liquors, on pain of being immediately discharged.

IX.

THAT they do not give away any of the House Provisions, on pain of immediate Expulsion.

X.

THAT no Patient discharged for Irregularity be again admitted to the Benefit of this House upon any Recommendation whatsoever.

OUT-PATIENTS.

I.

THAT they attend every Morning, at or before Eleven o'Clock, on such Days as the Physicians and Surgeons direct, and that no Tickets of any Out-Patients be received by the Porter after that Time.

II.

THAT if they absent themselves for three Days together without having Leave of the Physicians or Surgeons, or giving them a sufficient Reason, they be immediately discharged.

III.

THAT they bring Fillets for Bleeding, and Phials and Gallipots to receive their Medicines.

IV.

THAT such as are recommended by Governors shall be first taken Care of, unless upon extraordinary Accidents.

MESSENGER or PORTER.

I.

THAT he attend the Gate, and do not suffer any In-Patient to go out of the House without Leave, and inform the Matron of every Stranger who comes in.

II.

THAT whenever he is obliged to be absent upon the Business of the House, he give Notice to the Matron, that another Person may be appointed to do his Duty, and attend the Gate till his Return.

III.

THAT he carry all the Summons, and attend at all Meetings of Governors or Committees, and obey all Orders for the Service of the House.

IV.

THAT he do all such other Business as he shall be directed from Time to Time by the Committee.

The HOUSE VISITORS.

I.

THAT two or more Governors be appointed every Fort-night by the House-Committee, to visit the House twice a Week, or oftner.

II.

THAT they make the following Enquiries.

1. **W**HETHER any In or Out-Patients or Servants, have been guilty of cursing, swearing, drinking, abusive Language, or any other disorderly Behaviour.
2. **W**HETHER the Patients have been duly attended by the Physicians and Surgeons, Apothecary, Matron, Nurses, Watches, and Servants.
3. **W**HETHER the Provisions have been duly distributed according to the Rules of the House.
4. **W**HETHER any other Offence has been committed against the Rules of the House.

THAT they make their Report to the House-Committee accordingly, and suspend, if they think fit, any Nurse, Watch, or Servant, for Misbehaviour, till the next Meeting of the said Committee.

L I S T

OF

GOVERNORS and CONTRIBUTORS

TO THE

L O N D O N - I N F I R M A R Y .

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and Aubigny, President.

** Sir JAMES LOWTHER, Bart. } Vice-Presidents.
* JOHN RAYMOND, Esq; }

** PETER DUCANE, Esq; Treasurer.

*Those marked thus * are annual GOVERNORS.*

*Those mark'd with ** are GOVERNORS for Life.*

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** Mr. Benj. Adamson
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Mr. Ashurst
Mrs. Jane Astry

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* Joseph Lord Bishop of Bristol
* The Right Hon. the Lord Viscount Barrington
* The Rt. Hon. Charles Lord Baltimore

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 and Brandon.

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Ridley
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S

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of Sarum
- * The Right Hon. Earl
of Sandwich
- * Sir Cha. Sedley, Bart.
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Sclater,
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- ** John Snee, jun. Esq;
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- * Mr. Richard Sam-
borne

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D.D.
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Knt. and Alderman
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Esq;
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- * Mr. John Thruckston
- * Mr. Will. Tennant,
- ** Mr. Rob. Turlington

* Rob.

W.

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 The Rev. Mr. Tanner
 Mr. Freeman Taylor
 John Turner, Esq;
 Jacob Tonson, Esq;
 Mr. Samuel Torin,
 Mr. John Thornton
 Peter Thomas, Esq;
 George Thompson,
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 Mr. Geo. Jerv. Tapp
 Rev. Mr. Talbot
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 of Winchester
 ** Isaac Lord Bishop of
 Worcester
 ** The Right Hon. the
 Lord Visc. Windfor
 ** The Hon. Lieu-
 tenant-General Wil-
 liamson
 ** Mr. John Waters
 ** Mr. Thomas West
 * Mr. Amos Wenman
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 * Rich. Warner, Esq;
 ** Mr. Anthony Wall
 ** Mr. Robert Wastfield
 * John Wormby, Esq;
 * Mr. Humph. Wright
 * Jos. Wilson, Esq;
 * Mr. Henry Wood-
 fall, jun.
 * Mr. Edward White
 ** John Wilson, Esq;
 ** Rob. Warner, Esq;
 ** Mr. Robert Wilson
 * Will. Wilberforce,
 Esq;
 * William Wilson, Esq;
 ** Joel Watson, Esq;
 Mr. Nath. Woodroffe
 Mrs. Mary Wilson

* His Grace Thomas
 Lord Archbishop of
 York
 * Hon. Ph. Yorke, Esq;
 ** Mr. John Young

Z.

** Mr. John Zachary.

V.

The Hon. the Com-
 missioners of the Vic-
 tualing Office.
 Mr. Henry Unwin
 Mr. Thomas Vigne,
 Mr. John Upsdal
 Gent Unwin, Esq;
 Mr. Sam. Vickers

BENEFACTIONS receiv'd from unknown Hands from *March* 25
1745, to the 6th of March, 1745-6.

<i>March</i>	25,	A Person unknown,	—	—	l. s.
		Ditto by Mr. <i>John Dupré</i>	—	—	5 5
		S. D. by <i>Fotherley Baker</i> , Esq;	—	—	5 5
		A Person unknown by Mr. <i>Rayner</i>	—	—	2 2
	27,	C. G. by Mr. <i>John Dupré</i>	—	—	2 2
	28,	A Person unknown by <i>E. Patteson</i> , Esq;	—	—	1 1
<i>April</i>	6,	A. B. and C. by <i>William Fellowes</i> , Esq;	—	—	5 5
	11,	A Person unknown by Ditto	—	—	50 0
<i>May</i>	7,	T. S. by Mr. <i>John Dupré</i>	—	—	100 0
<i>May</i>	30,	A Person unknown	—	—	1 1
<i>June</i>	17,	A Lady unknown	—	—	5 5
	18,	A Person unknown by the Rev. Mr. <i>Calamy</i>	—	—	20 0
	21,	A Person unknown by <i>Jos. Fawthrop</i> , Esq;	—	—	2 2
<i>July</i>	10,	Ditto by Mr. <i>John Buxton</i> , jun.	—	—	100 0
<i>August</i>	1,	Ditto by Mr. <i>Taylor Bates</i> ,	—	—	1 1
	27,	Ditto by <i>Jos. Wilson</i> , Esq;	—	—	1 1
<i>Feb.</i>	27,	Ditto by <i>William Myre</i> , Esq;	—	—	5 5
			—	—	5 5

BENEFACTIONS exceeding 31 l. 10 s. the Stated Sum to qualify
GOVERNOR for Life.

<i>Nov.</i>	12,	<i>John Peck</i> , Esq; towards the Fund for an Intended Building	—	—	} 50 0
<i>Sept.</i>	19,	<i>William Belchier</i> , Esq;	—	—	100 0
<i>Sept.</i>	22,	<i>Robert Warner</i> , Esq;	—	—	40 0
<i>Jan.</i>	27,	Mr. <i>Robert Wilfenn</i>	—	—	50 0

Rev. Mr. Matthew Audley, Rotherhith, *Chaplain*.
 Dr. John Andree, Austin-Fryars, *Physician in Ordinary*.
 Dr. John Coningham, Bartlet-Buildings Holborn, *Physician Extraordinary*.
 Mr. John Harrison, Savage-Gardens, *Surgeon in Ordinary*.
 Mr. Henry Dodson, Nicholas-Lane Lombard-Street, *Assistant Surgeon*.
 William Petty, Esq; Fenchurch-Street, *Surgeon Extraordinary*.
 Mr. Richard Neale, Dowgate-Hill, *Secretary*.
 Mr. Charles Boone, *Apothecary*.
 Mr. Benjamin Gifford, *Steward*.
 Mrs. Elizabeth Broad, *Matron of the Infirmary*.
 Mrs. Mary Gouy, *Matron of the Lock*.
 Mr. Rich. Meares, Ludgate-Hill, *Truss-Maker*.
 Mr. P. H. Robinson, *Receiver*.

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